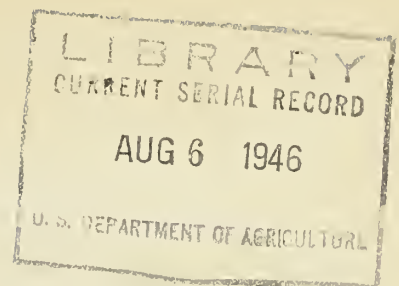


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U. S. Department of Agriculture  
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F A M I N E   C A M P A I G N   R O U N D   U P

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR WORLD FOOD?

An uncomfortably low world food supply is in prospect next year, according to latest reports by the Department of Agriculture.

Crop conditions throughout the world are generally improved, and food production next year will probably be larger. But carry-over stocks from the past year are sharply reduced.

Even though limited food supplies are continuing to move to several far eastern areas, insufficient inland transportation will prevent complete relief of famine conditions. Many will die of starvation before the fall rice crop is harvested.

Here is the world round-up for the most critical major crops: Wheat, considerably larger crop in 1946-47; rye and rice, substantially below prewar, but probably above last year's short crops; sugar, somewhat larger crop; edible fats and oils, continued inadequate supplies during 1946-47; meat, dairy products, and eggs, smaller supplies.

By famine areas or countries, the situation lines up this way:

Europe: Food production in 1946-47 will be about 88-90 percent of prewar, was 80 percent last year. Larger but still below prewar production is expected for grain and sugar-beet crops, fats and oils. Partial damage to crops by spring drought in Central and Eastern regions. Compared with prewar, largest declines in food production will be in Hungary, Austria, Germany, and Poland.

North Africa: Marked increase in yields per acre, heavily reduced last year by drought. Sown acreages lower than prewar. Harvest of two chief food grains -- wheat and barley -- expected to be above last year's but below prewar. In prospect are improved production of olive oil and other crops, smaller output of livestock products. Domestic production in 1946-47 will cover requirements for food grains equal to last season's, but the region will not be able to resume its prewar position as net exporter of food. Needed will be imports of fats, sugar.

Soviet Union: Outlook for 1946 harvest is spotted. Yields as a whole not expected to exceed recent low averages and may be less. Total food production probably below prewar average but above a year ago. Condition of potatoes, poor; oilseed prospects uncertain. Grain production probably considerably smaller than prewar, due to lower yields and acreage. Feed supply poor.

United Kingdom: With favorable weather, normal yields expected for principal grains such as wheat, barley, and oats; smaller grain acreages in England and Wales. Less favorable prospects for potatoes, sugar beets, hog marketings, meat and dairy products.

India: Spring rice crop seriously damaged by heavy rains, but outlook for winter rice is good. Milk, flour, sugar, rice, and other cereals are in short supply. Shortages are most severe in Bengal area -- sharply rising prices, black marketing and hoarding, inability to enforce governmental controls. However, more food from previous crops and imports is available than during 1943 famine.

China: Crop conditions variable. Famine persists in local areas. Carryover of wheat and other grains very small; shortages may appear in spring of 1947 before next year's harvest of winter crops. Severe famine conditions continue in Hunan Province; starvation expected to increase until autumn harvest. Unfavorable weather in rice-growing areas may result in acreage and production of rice in 1946 at 1945 levels.

Japan: Winter wheat and barley crops estimated lower than prewar; unfavorable weather, shortage of fertilizer. Outlook favorable for sweetpotato crop; yield of white potatoes expected to be reduced by disease, lack of good seed. Rice seed beds in good condition. To increase fish available for consumption, ocean fishing ground available to Japanese has been extended.

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#### AUGUST GRAIN EXPORT ALLOCATIONS ANNOUNCED

Export allocations of bread grains during August -- all for direct human consumption -- will permit shipment of 581,000 tons of wheat and 377,500 tons of flour (about 35,963,750 bushels), and 42,500 tons of oats. Most of the wheat and flour will represent grain acquired under the bonus plan.

Largest allocations announced by the Department of Agriculture are 175,000 tons for the United Kingdom and 120,000 tons for the United

Kingdom zone in Germany -- to replace grains previously diverted to famine countries. UNRRA has been allocated 165,000 tons, the next largest quantity.

Flour is expected to make up 40 percent of the wheat exports during August, compared with 29 percent in July and 26 percent in June. Of the total flour allocated, about 77,000 tons scheduled for shipment during July and August are expected to clear ports during August.

The Department's Production and Marketing Administration will supply all wheat for export during August, as well as flour for UNRRA and the military services. Oats for food uses and other flour for export will be procured by claimant countries through commercial channels.

During July, preliminary estimates show that 945,000 long tons of grain and grain products were exported from the United States. Of this total 525,000 long tons were made up of wheat and 175,000 long tons of wheat flour procured through PMA. In addition, 94,000 long tons of flour were exported by commercial sources. Corn shipments amounted to 36,000 tons; corn products, made up of starch and syrup, totaled 115,000 long tons.

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#### RELIEF SHIPMENTS OF FATS, OILS TO END

Relief shipments of fats and oils to foreign countries will end December 31, O. W. Herrmann, Director of the PMA Fats and Oils Branch, told the special House Food Committee on July 31.

Domestic supplies are expected to be about 600 million pounds less during 1946-47 than during 1945-46. This was brought about partly by the decision last spring to raise and export grain rather than oil-bearing crops and livestock products. Grain crops yield more food per acre for direct consumption.

Decision to terminate the relief shipments of fats and oils was made in an attempt to bring U. S. supplies in line with domestic requirements during the coming year.

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## GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Cheese Set-Aside -- Manufacturers' set-aside of 40 percent of August Cheddar cheese production has been cancelled. Government requirements for military and export uses have decreased from 116 to 90 million pounds from this season's production. Obligation to set aside 40 percent of May, June, and July production continues in effect.

Nonfat Dry Milk -- Set-aside of 50 percent of manufacturers' July production of nonfat dry milk has been reduced to 30 percent. August set-aside cancelled. Reason: Decreased Government requirements for military and export uses.

Butter Set-Asides -- Obligations for deliveries from May and June production continue in effect at prices not exceeding June 30 ceilings. Of the 42 million pounds of butter required to be set aside for sale to Government agencies, about 15 million pounds are still held by manufacturers. This must be sold to military service agencies to complete their requirements.

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## FERTILIZER FOR FAMINE AREAS

The emergency famine relief program will receive further aid through the shipment of 66,000 short tons of ammonium nitrate to foreign countries during August and September, the Civilian Production Administration has announced.

This ammonium nitrate, produced in the United States and Canada, will be procured by the Army Quartermaster Corps. The agricultural use of ammonium nitrate is as top dressing or as a basic part of mixed fertilizer.

Ammonium nitrate to be shipped will be "loaned" to the Quartermaster Corps from the domestic supply. The same amounts will be repaid later from the production of Army Ordnance operated plants.

The fertilizer will be shipped to the areas of Japan, South Korea, and Germany controlled by the United States Army, where it will supplement the locally produced nitrogenous fertilizer.

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:	NEWS DEVELOPMENTS	:	:
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Britain would be "bankrupt of wheat," John Strachey, Food Minister to Britain, declared July 30 without the 175,000 tons of wheat promised by the United States for delivery during August.

This delivery, he said, would bring Britain's stock of wheat up to half a million tons. Mr. Strachey also said that Britain's stock position at the end of August was not likely to be any easier than was forecast when bread rationing was announced.

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Czechoslovakia has given UNRRA 100 carloads of potatoes, 400 carloads of fresh vegetables, and 100 carloads of fruit for distribution to other European countries, Vaclav Majer, the country's Food Minister, announced July 28.

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Russia reported July 28 that she has sent a consignment of 10,000 tons of rye and 24,000 tons of wheat to Czechoslovakia.

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A pure-bred Jersey bull calf and two heifers will make transportation and husbandry history when they take off from Newark Airport on August 17 in a Veteran's Air Express plane for Athens.

This will be the first time that cattle have been transported by air and it will be the first time that American Jersey cattle blood has gone eastward. The breeding stock will form the nucleus of new Greek dairy herds. They were donated by the Borden Company through the Greek War Relief Association.

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Twenty-four thousand pounds of food sent by the Emergency Food Collection in behalf of UNRRA were flown July 28 in four planes and placed on trucks for transfer to a ship leaving for Italy. Airline officials estimated that under present normal freight schedules the food would have been 10 days to 2 weeks en route by rail. The airline flew the shipment free of charge.

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Abundant Foods

Potatoes continue to run strong; onions too are still plentiful. Looks as if we may get over the hump without buying peaches, even though latest estimates bring the '46 crop above last year's all-time record. Local radio allocations are continuing on both peaches and potatoes. We are keeping a weather-eye on beets, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, and regionally on sweet spuds. Tomato blight may keep tomatoes below surplus stage.

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Community Canning

Kick-off week started a Home Preservation drive that seems to be increasing in tempo. In all likelihood, it will continue until fall. Community canning pictures taken of Cabinet wives and daughters being used widely in newspapers and magazines; newsreel shots in nearly every theater showing Fox Movietone, MGM, or Paramount News. These are good to tie in local promotion. Miscellaneous Publication No. 544, entitled "Community Canning Centers" is just off the press and available from PMA offices. It's a well-illustrated pamphlet with photos of equipment, drawings of floor plans, and full directions on how to can all types of fruits and vegetables.

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Direct Distribution

Report for Fiscal Year 1945-46 on how much food was distributed directly by USDA will be out in 2 or 3 weeks. Information will be broken down by States and by commodities. Report will show that, even in "shortage" years, this type of distribution furnishes a large outlet for farm produce.

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